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Page	instead of	read	Page	instead of	read
560	<i>t.o.kæt</i>	<i>tløkæt</i>	567	<i>hwenti</i>	<i>hwentil</i>
561	<i>ther</i>	<i>thèr</i>	567	<i>ltsénæ-sæ'a</i>	<i>ltsénæ-sæ'a</i>
564	<i>æræl'en</i>	<i>æræl'en</i>	570	<i>yadæzquh</i>	<i>yadæzquh</i>
564	<i>nuhkwéidntsi'</i>	<i>nuhkwéidntsi'</i>	570	<i>yadæzqéh</i>	<i>yadæzqéh</i>
564	verb - <i>késsi'</i>	verb - <i>késsi'</i>	570	<i>yatsé-sæst.s</i>	<i>yatsé-sæstlis</i>
567	<i>tsit</i>	<i>tsit</i>	571	(note 3) <i>tšé</i>	<i>tšé</i>
567	(note 2) <i>ʔedækul</i>	<i>ʔedæku</i>	571	(do.) <i>tsi</i>	<i>tší</i> ¹

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REVIEW OF "A PRE-LENAPE SITE IN NEW JERSEY:" A REPLY

IN his review of a recent publication by Dr. E. W. Hawkes and the writer ("A Pre-Lenape Site in New Jersey," *Anthropological Publications of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania*, vol. VI, no. 3) Mr. Spier has severely criticized us for identifying the culture revealed by our excavations near Masonville, N. J. with that disclosed by the work of various investigators at Trenton. No such definite identification was intended, as may be seen from the following passages, occurring on pages 50 and 52 of the work in question.

The presence of a large number of bannerstones in the caches at the lowest level in connection with ceremonial points of argillite, precludes any such antiquity as that claimed for the "Dweller of the Yellow Soil" by Volk, although they fall in the same intermediate period between glacial man and the modern Lenape, *but evidently at a later date*.

In conclusion, the material from our lowest and intermediate levels agrees with that of Volk's "Dweller of the Yellow Soil" in geologic position, but appears to belong to a later time within that period.

Our position, based on the material available at the time the article was written, was that the Masonville culture, while showing certain striking similarities to that found at Trenton, was more advanced and probably flourished at a later time.

A brief description of the conditions at Masonville, as contrasted with those supposedly found at Trenton, will show our reasons for taking this stand. At the former site the geologic strata were as follows: a layer of black surface soil, in which recent Indian material was found, a thick stratum of yellow soil, and a stratum of white sand. No remains

¹ Just to show Dr. Sapir that, especially in material such as his and mine, an author is not always responsible for the printed mistakes, I will point out the fact that his *kʷ!* does not correspond to my *q*, as he is made to say in note 16 of his first essay. This, at least, is a real *corrigendum*—but, I am sure, imputable to the printer alone.

were found in the yellow soil except at a single level about midway between the black soil and the white sand, where about a dozen points and some sherds of peculiar pottery occurred. At the surface of the white sand there was a well marked level of occupation, indicated by the presence of a large fire pit which had discolored the underlying stratum to a considerable depth while no similar discoloration existed in the overlying deposit. Around this fire pit were found many caches containing implements and problematical objects. At Trenton, the material was found scattered through a layer of yellow soil underlying the black surface soil. In this layer the investigators claimed to have found traces of fires and other remains, indicating that the makers of the implements had lived on the surface of the yellow soil during its deposition. Under such circumstances the artifacts found would naturally include all those types in ordinary use, and the fact that these were limited to projectile points, large chipped blades and hammerstones seemed to indicate that the ancient culture was of the simplest sort. The artifacts found at Masonville included all these types, and in addition a number of others, one of which, the bannerstone, stamped the culture as distinctly Indian. Within the types common to both, the implements from the two sites were so closely similar in material, workmanship and patina as to be quite indistinguishable. In both cases, argillite, or other closely similar minerals, were used for chipped implements to the practical exclusion of all other substances. In view of these close similarities, it appeared certain that the two cultures were in some way related. If, however, we accepted the finds at Trenton as representing the total content of the one there present, it appeared equally certain that they were not the same. We therefore assumed that the more complex Masonville culture was an outgrowth of the simpler one, and since it seems scarcely credible that the two could have existed contemporaneously within a day's walk of each other, in a region without natural barriers, we assigned this more advanced culture to a later time. The only possible alternative, that the Trenton culture marked a more recent, degenerate, form of that found at Masonville, we discarded as highly improbable.

The fact that the most recent map of the State Geological Survey showed the yellow soil at Masonville and Trenton as identical formations seemed to militate against this theory, for if such were the case, material from sites occupied prior to its deposition, as that of Masonville certainly was, would necessarily be older than that from sites occupied while the deposition was going on. In view of the fact that neither of us were geologists, we thought it better to leave the question of geologic identity

an open one, although, as can be seen from the foregoing, any proofs of actual difference would have greatly strengthened our position. Our consulting geologist declared that the yellow soil at Masonville might be either a water deposit, or one of aeolian origin. Because of its uniform fineness, he leaned toward the latter view, and we also accepted this as allowing of a much more recent date for the culture discovered. At the same time we did not ignore the possibility that the yellow soil was a water deposit, as may be seen by referring to pages 59 and 60 of our publication.

Since the appearance of our paper, important light has been thrown upon the whole question by the publication of the results of the American Museum's work at Trenton, and by the results of certain investigations carried on during the past summer by Dr. E. W. Hawkes alone. The Museum's work at Trenton showed that the artifacts found there owed their position to natural agencies, probably water. Excavations made by Dr. Hawkes near Medford revealed an ancient camp site or workshop on the surface of a stratum of white sand overlaid by a heavy deposit of yellow sand and a surface layer of loam. The white and yellow sands from this site are quite indistinguishable from those found at the Masonville site, some eight miles away, and the strata are almost certainly the same geologically. A striking point of difference, however, and one of the greatest importance in connection with our problem, was that artifacts were found at Medford not only around fire pits on the white sand, but scattered from top to bottom of the yellow deposit. Those around the fire pits included all the types found at Masonville, even bannerstones. Those from the yellow soil on the other hand were limited to a few types of projectile points, large chipped blades and a single chipped axe. These yellow soil types were also the ones most common at the surface of the white sand, and within them it was quite impossible to distinguish between objects from the two levels. No traces of charcoal, or other signs of occupation were found in the yellow soil, and the artifacts must therefore have owed their position to natural agencies, or have been lost on the successive surfaces of the yellow deposit during the time it was being built up. The large number of objects found within a small area would seem to make the lost implement theory improbable, and if we accept that of natural agency, we must suppose the artifacts to have been originally derived from camp or village sites older than the yellow soil. These sites must therefore have been contemporaneous with or older than that here found on the surface of the white sand. If we had two camps of this culture within a short distance of each other, but

at different levels, a condition might arise, in time, similar to that found here. In the course of natural erosion, pebbles, earth, and incidentally artifacts, would be carried down from the higher level and deposited upon the lower one, covering its surface and incidentally the lower of the two camp sites. Upon the artifacts thus carried the transportation would exert a selective influence, the lighter forms, and possibly those of certain shapes, being borne farther. The final area of distribution would be in the shape of a fan, pointing up hill, with the heavier material near the top and center and the more easily portable forms toward the bottom and edges. If the lower camp site was located toward the bottom of the fan, excavations there would reveal the following condition. The fan deposit would contain only those implement forms commonest on the original site and most easily portable, while the material from the camp site would include all those types found in the superposed layer and in addition such others as had been eliminated during transportation. This is exactly the condition we find at Masonville, whatever may have been the cause.

The American Museum's work at Trenton seems to have proved conclusively that the artifacts found there owe their position to natural causes. They must therefore have been derived from camp or village sites and have undergone a certain amount of selection during their transportation. The greater the force of the carrying water, and the closer the site of original deposition, the greater the chance for the presence of all the elements of the original culture. When we attempt to establish a connection between these finds and those at Masonville we are dealing, therefore, with a culture of known content and a group of scattered objects of types included within it, while from earlier information we had supposed ourselves to be dealing with two cultures of known content. If we accept the Geological Survey as authority for the identity of the yellow soil at the sites involved, we have the Trenton material derived from sites contemporaneous with or older than those found on the white sand at Masonville and Medford. It seems quite possible to account for the difference in cultural content at the two places, and at Trenton by natural selection of the sort which I have outlined, a fact which materially weakens our earlier theory that the Masonville culture was a later outgrowth of that found at Trenton. Much additional work must be done by both the archaeologist and geologist before any final decision can be made, but the weight of evidence at the present time seems to be on the side of cultural identity for the material from Trenton Masonville and Medford.

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NEW YORK CITY